**APPENDIX 3**

**Excluded studies after examining full text of the articles**

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| **Title**  | **Reason** |
| Novel surveillance of psychological distress during the Great recession1 | The study uses Internet search query trends to predict distress. It does not consider any social networking sites data for analysis. |
| National and local influenza surveillance through twitter: An analysis of the 2012–2013 influenza epidemic2  | This study focuses on disease surveillance from Twitter data. It does not deal with emotions or mental health. |
| Face it: Collecting mental health and disaster-related data using Facebook vs. personal interview: The case of the 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster3 | Questionnaires were issued to the interviewees through Facebook in this analysis. Direct postings in Facebook were not considered.  |
| Psychosocial functions of social media usage in a disaster situation: A multimethodological approach4 | This article analyses the individual’s motive to social media usage during and after a disaster.  |
| Mapping moods: Geo-mapped sentiment analysis during Hurricane Sandy5 | This is a duplicate of the article “Sentiment analysis during Hurricane Sandy in emergency response”  |
| Facebook, quality of life, and mental health outcomes in post-disaster urban environments: The L’Aquila earthquake experience6 | Mental health was assessed using questionnaires and not from social media posts. |
| Betrayed Mood in Public View: Taking a MySpace History7 | This study doesn’t pertain to disaster situations. |
| Usage of social media and smartphone application in the assessment of physical and psychological well-being of individuals in times of a major air pollution crisis8 | Well-being was assessed by surveys and questionnaires in the study. The respondents are chosen only from social networking platforms. |
| Psychological Language on Twitter Predicts County-Level Heart Disease Mortality9 | This study predicted atherosclerotic heart disease based on the language patterns in Twitter. It does not deal with emotional state of the population. |
| Using social media for support and feedback by mental health service users: thematic analysis of a Twitter conversation10 | This study doesn’t involve a disaster situation. |
| Social Media in the Emergency Medicine Residency Curriculum: Social Media Responses to the Residents' Perspective Article11 | This study was not carried in a disaster scenario. |
| Leveraging Social Computing for Personalized Crisis Communication Using Social Media12 | This review of literature examines the role of social media in crisis communication. |
| The relationship between post-traumatic stress disorder and quality of life in infertile Shidu parents from the 2008 Sichuan earthquake: the moderating role of social support13 | This study analyzes social support from the social networking platforms. |
| Social Media Meets Big Urban Data: A Case Study of Urban Waterlogging Analysis 14 | This study is related to analysing waterlogging areas with social media data. It does not examine mental health. |
| Trusting Facebook in Crisis Situations: The Role of General Use and General Trust Toward Facebook 15 | This article examines the trustworthiness of Facebook data during disasters. |
| Integrating Social Media Monitoring into Public Health Emergency Response Operations 16 | This study discusses integrating social media data with formal decision-making team during emergencies. Emotional analysis is not considered. |
| Distress and rumour exposure on social media during a campus lockdown 17 | This paper analyses the distress created because of rumours in social media with the help of surveys. It does not take into consideration social media posts for researching emotions. |
| Sentiment, richness, authority, and relevance model of information sharing during social Crises—the case of #MH370 tweets18 | This study deals with crisis communication based on various factors. This article analyses how information was shared during emergency situations.  |
| Media experiences and associations with mental health among the bereaved of the MH17-disaster: A latent profile analysis 19 | This article studies the association between the media exposure and mental health problems after a disaster. It does not consider the social media posts for analysis. |

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